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DAVID FULTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 4-tf

MANTUA-MAKING.
MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant.
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
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GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

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MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

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MERCHANT,
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ROBT. G. RANKIN.
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRosset's Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

New Fall and Winter
GOODS.
H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAS recently returned from the city of New York, with a large and well-selected stock of Goods in his line, to wit: Super super West of England, French, German, and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., all of the latest importations, embracing every variety of shade and color, which are most in favor; all of which will be made to order in a manner and style that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union. Having spent the last two or three months in the Northern cities, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all the latest styles of gentlemen's garments, and procured some of the best city workmen to assist me in trying to perfect the art and science of my profession, together with my own experience, I feel confident in assuring the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, that all who favor me with a call shall not go away dissatisfied as regards CHEAP GOODS or a PERFECT FIT.

I solicit the attention of the citizens generally to my fancy goods of the most desirable styles, consisting in part of rich fancy Scarfs and Cravats, plain and black; plain and seamed silk and satin Stocks; self-adjusting rich fancy Cravat Ties; Shirts, Bosoms and Collars of every style and quality; silk, cotton, woollen, merino and buck-skin Under Garments; fall and winter Gloves of all kinds; Suspenders Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns; Hosiery; Cravat stiffeners; Umbrellas, &c. &c. All which will be SOLD CHEAP.

In addition to the above will be found a large and general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. &c. Having made arrangements with one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in New York, on such terms that will enable me to sell much cheaper than any one only manufacturing a few articles under his own eyes.

N. B.—My friends and customers will bear in mind that hereafter I shall adopt a new system. For cash there will be a discount of ten per cent. It would be well for cash customers to make it known, as in future I shall make a great difference between cash and credit. [October 30, 1846.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to
DANIEL S. SANDERS.
November 6, 1846. 8tf

4500 LBS. N. C. Bacon Hams, a very superior article,
20 kegs N. C. Lard, from 80 to 100 lbs each, strictly prime and very white,
50 bbls. Canal Flour, half bbls. do.
Buckwheat, in boxes, kegs and barrels,
Mackerel, in kits, half-barrels and barrels,
Salmon " " "
Dried Apples, Dried Peaches,
Salina Salt, in bags and barrels, Sack Salt,
Crushed and powdered Sugar, &c For sale
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Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | Terms: $3 00 in advance.

VOL. 3.---NO. 11. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1846. | WHOLE NO. 115.

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MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The periodical meeting of the representatives of the people, animated with a zeal for the public welfare, bringing to the Capital a knowledge of the sentiments, wishes and wants of their constituents, as well as of the most recent experience of the action of the Government in every region of the State, and clothed with powers more important, than have been granted to any other of our public agents, is habitually expected, as an occurrence of interest by every citizen. To none does it come with a more welcome satisfaction, than to that department of our system, which is charged with the administration of public affairs, and with watching over the public interest in the vacation of the Legislature.

Before presenting to your consideration, the matters of general concern demanding our joint counsels and mutual endeavors, for the well-being of the State, I deem it meet to remind you, of our obligations of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the preservation of our Institutions, and the countless blessings of his Providence, which have been continued to us through another two years of our political existence. Though we have been afflicted by disease, to a greater and more fatal extent than has usually fallen to our lot, have suffered from drought, and consequently a failure of crops, and from casualties by flood and fire, yet, have we abundant reason to rejoice, in what has been vouchsafed to us, rather than to repine, at what has been suffered or denied.

The Revenue and Finances of the State, always a subject of moment to the people, and to the Legislature, will derive additional importance at your present Session from the circumstances which now surround us. The Reports of the Public Treasurer, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, will make you acquainted with the transactions at that department since the last adjournment of the Legislature, and the demands which will fall upon it, before the next biennial meeting. Our present political arrangement, comprising biennial Sessions of the Legislature, and seven Judges of the Superior Courts, besides the Judicial and Executive establishments formerly existing, has now continued for ten years.—During this period, the average expenditure for the ordinary support of the Government (exclusive of disbursements for re-building the Capitol, and the interest on a loan effected to pay the State's subscription for Stock in the present Bank of the State, in former years, and of payments on account of surety-ships for Rail Road Companies, more recently,) may be stated with sufficient accuracy at about $67,500 per annum: or $90,000 for the old, and $45,000 for the even year of the series—the difference being obviously occasioned by the Session of the Legislature in each alternate year. In the same time, the income from ordinary sources of Revenue has averaged $83,000, the excess of which, over and above the ordinary expenses, has been devoted to the account of re-building the Capitol, interest on the State's debt, as before mentioned, until it was discharged, and of her liabilities for the Rail Road Companies These extraordinary demands on the Treasury, by reason of the Rail Road liabilities, have so accumulated from the failure of the Legislature, at either of the two last sessions, to make timely provision to meet them, as to increase the difficulty of your task. But, it is believed, that this may be readily overcome by proper and energetic action now, without imposing onerous or unjust burthens upon our constituents.

For the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, the State became surety by the act of 1840, for the sum of $300,000, payable in six annual instalments of $50,000 each—beginning on the 1st of January, 1842, and ending on the 1st of January, 1847. The first of these instalments was paid by the Company. The second falling due the 1st of January, 1843, while the General Assembly was in session, and being apprized that the Company was unable to discharge it, they directed the Literary Board to invest $50,000 of its funds, by purchasing the bonds, which constituted the evidence of this debt These bonds are still held as a part of the funds of that Board. But, for the instalment, payable the 1st of January, 1844, no provision was made in the event of its failing on the State; which contingency happening, it was taken up by the Treasurer, with the public funds, and that set of bonds is now held at the Treasury. By the Act of the Legislature, at the last Session, other bonds indorsed by the State were allowed to be issued, in lieu of those becoming due in 1845-1846, on which credits were extended to 1848-1849, the interest whereof has been kept down by the Company, as it has been also on those held by the Literary Board, and the Public Treasurer. A new mortgage on all the property of the Company, was taken to secure the State against this new indorsement. I am not informed whether this Company is prepared to pay off the remaining instalment on the 1st of January next, but their income is undoubtedly sufficient for the payment of all their interest on loans, and the gradual reduction of their principal debt. While this continues to be the case, there can be no objection to continuing the State's credit to them, to the extent of her present liabilities. It is not therefore anticipated, that any demand on the Treasury will, in future, arise from the affairs of the Company.

By an Act of the General Assembly in 1839, the State became, in like manner, surety to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for the sum of $500,000, of which the interest was to be paid semi-annually as it accrued, and the principal to be redeemed at the pleasure of the Legislature, at any time after the 1st of January, 1860. A like suretyship for $300,000 was undertaken for this Company by an Act, passed in 1841, the interest whereof was to be paid as on the former loan, and the one-tenth of the principal to be repaid on the 1st of January, in each year from 1845 to 1854 inclusive. Of this class of bonds, it is understood that $13,000 was never used by the Company, and, therefore, that the State, as an accommodation indorser, is not liable on them. This latter Company, having paid no part of its principal debt, and but a single instalment of interest, its whole liability has, for the present, fallen on the State, which has, thus far, kept down the interest on both descriptions of bonds, and discharged two instalments of principal, being $30,000 each, and becoming payable in the years 1845 and 1846 respectively. To accomplish this, however, some portion of the Literary Fund has been used and $50,000 have been borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear. The State is, therefore, still bound for the interest semi-annually, on the whole sum remaining, viz. $740,000, until paid, as also for $30,000 per annum of principal, for the next eight years, and the residue of $500,000 at such time after the 1st of January, 1860, as the Legislature shall hereafter appoint. For her indemnity against these responsibilities, she has 1st, the proceeds of sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, if it shall be deemed expedient to make a re-sale, or its income, over and above expenses, if retained. 2nd, the obligations of individual Stockholders, under the 14th section of the Act of 1839, and of the Stockholders and subscribers, who gave bond under the Act of 1841. Whether these resources can be relied on, to indemnify the State ultimately, against her whole liability for this Company, admits of question; but, that they will afford the means of indemnity to a very considerable extent, is not doubted. These means, however, will not be in hand, in season to meet the more immediate calls on the Treasury, as before stated, and the scrupulous fidelity and honor, with which North Carolina has ever maintained her public engagements, require that ample means shall be provided in advance, to save the public faith in any contingency. While, therefore, your efforts will be directed to the most eligible mode of making this indemnity effectual, it is indispensable that measures shall be adopted for an increase of the Revenue. How this can be realized with the least hardship to the people, has employed my anxious reflections, and the result is offered with the deference due to the superior wisdom of the Legislature.

Our income, at present, is derived chiefly from levies on Lands and persons. These should not be augmented, until other sources of Revenue have been tried; but the rates, now laid, should be faithfully paid, and punctually and fully exacted. And independently of the pressing wants of the Treasury, I should have recommended a new assessment of Lands, with a view to greater accuracy in the fixation of value on each tract, and some provision for a more correct enlistment of Polls, as a measure of justice to the State and of equalizing effect among her citizens. Our Land tax for 25 years past, has been the moderate rate of six cents per annum on the one hundred dollars value. The habitual negligence, which has prevailed in returning lands for taxation, and ascertaining their value, will be manifest from a few facts in the history of the Revenue. In the year 1815, the aggregate value of the lands of the State, assessed for taxation under the Law of Congress, was $53,521,513. But, in the year 1836, the whole quantity of land listed for taxation was valued at only $39,136,108. To correct this criminal delinquency in enlistment and valuation, the Act of 1836 directed a new assessment of Land and improvements, by means of which, the same subject of taxation in the next year was raised in value to $51,021.317, and $6,000 more was added to the Revenue. This valuation, however, is obviously defective, since it falls two and a half millions of dollars below that of 1815, although more than a million and a half of acres had been patented in the mean time. It is reasonably estimated, that with an area of 50,000 square miles within our boundaries, there are 45,000 square miles, or near twenty-nine millions of acres of territory inhabited. Making the utmost allowance for lands not yet granted, it can hardly be possible that less than twenty-five millions of acres are chargeable with taxes. But from a statement appended to the Report of the Comptroller, it seems that 23,267,472 acres comprise all, of which any returns have been received, and that of this, the average value for taxation is but $2,28 3-4 per acre, against a like average of $2 69 in 1815. The act of 1836 contains no direction for a new assessment at any subsequent time, and the valuation under it, loosely made ten years ago, is the criterion of our Land Revenue at present. Besides, very considerable qualities, since entered and patented, ten years have greatly enhanced the price of much of the Land in the State, in consequence of improvements and discoveries made within that period. The erection of Manufacturing Establishments, the discoveries of Mines, the construction of 250 miles of Rail Road, the improvements on Real Estate in many of our Towns, and the rise in value of Forest lands, yielding Turpentine, will at once occur as illustrations of this truth, to say nothing of those devoted to ordinary culture. There may be occasional instances of a decline in value, but with the data before us, it can hardly admit of question, that upon a fair assessment of Lands and improvements, the aggregate value will exceed sixty millions of dollars; and that from failure in duly exacting the present rate of Land tax, the State is annually deprived of seven or eight thousand dollars, at the least calculation. Surprising as this may appear, there seems to be a *deficit* of nearly an equal amount, in the payment of the Poll tax The tabular Statement of the Comptroller, before referred to, exhibits for taxation the next year 62,795 black, and 54,226 white Polls, including all of whom there is any account, both listed and unlisted. The Slave population of the State, according to the Census of 1840, number 245,817. All of these, between the ages of 12 and 50, are subject to taxation; and by estimates from reliable sources, this regulation renders taxable rather more than one half on each Plantation. A full enumeration, thererore, of taxable Blacks, ought to embrace about 125,000. Of Whites, all males are taxable between the ages of 21 and 45 years. There are found on our Muster Rolls, the names of 76,568 men, comprehending those between the ages of 18 and 45 generally, but not including numerous exempts under various Statutes. Making liberal deductions for those between 18 and 21, and adding exempts from military duty, who are liable to taxation, and there must still remain more than 70,000 taxable white Polls, and, consequently, a total of 195,000 taxable Polls in the State. Our Poll tax has been gradually increasing for the last two years, and, for the past year, appears to have been collected on 164,464 persons. That it has been negligently attended to, is manifest from variances of from four to five hundred dollars per annum, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other of the account, in the amounts collected during the last four years. It is, therefore, an imperative duty of the Legislature, as well, in justice to those citizens whose Lands and Polls are fairly assessed and enlisted, and who are contributing accordingly into the Public Treasury, as to the State itself, to require a new assessment of Lands and other improvements, to be justly made, on inspection of the premises if necessary, and to provide for an accurate and full Census of all taxable persons. No valuation of Lands can continue to be a just criterion of worth for any considerable period, and a re-assessment should be provided for, once at least in five years, if it be not annual. By adopting these measures of fairness and justice, to collect what is now imposed, without any increase of taxes, it may be reasonably expected that the Public Revenue from present sources, now, equal to about $86,000, may be raised to $100,000 per annum These regulations should be made to take effect immediately, that the Treasury may experience their benefit in the course of the next year.

Further to augment the Revenue, it is proposed that a tax be imposed on Pleasure Carriages, and Gold Watches kept for use, and if deemed expedient, on any other articles of luxury, to go into operation at once, and continue in force until the expiration of the next Session of the General Assembly.

It is submitted to your inquiry, in connection with the Revenue, whether the Bank of Cape Fear has paid to the State, and the Literary Fund, the full amounts semi-annually due for Dividends—their custom, being to pay the tax on the Shares of Stock owned by individuals, out of the *whole* profits of the Bank, instead of the Dividends of profits allotted to individuals. This course is supposed by them, to be sanctioned by a decision of the Supreme Court, on the taxing clause in their old Charter; but the renewed Charter of 1833 is in different language, and it could hardly have been the design of the Legislature to exact a less tax on the Stock of individuals in that Bank, than on that in similar institutions in the State.

To aid the Treasury, until other means can be realized, I suggest that the Bonds, Notes and Judgments, held by the Literary Board, consisting chiefly of the unexpended balance appropriated to drain Swamp Lands, be turned over to the Public Treasurer, to be collected and applied according to our necessities; but, that the State be charged with the amount thereof, as a loan, the interest of which shall be faithfully paid as an annual part of the distribution for the support of Common Schools. The effectual security of the Principal, and the punctual payment of the interest, is all that is now desired from the Literary Fund. The proposed disposition of this part of it, while it supplies the present wants of the State, will relieve the School Fund from the expense incident to the present Loan Office in the Literary Board; and the increased Revenue, in the mode already set forth, will afford ample means for the payment of the interest. It will simplify the Public Accounts, to direct the Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, now lying in the Treasury, and amounting to $50,000 as before stated, to be transferred to the Litterary Fund, and as an equivalent, that the Tavern and Auction taxes be hereafter paid into the Public Treasury.

To liquidate the State's responsibility for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, as early as practicable, I recommend the creation of a sinking fund, to be applied in buying in and cancelling both kinds of Bonds, when they can be purchased at, or below *par*, to consist, 1st, of any Surplus which may be in the Treasury, after defraying customary expenses and specific appropriations. 2nd. Any income derived from said Rail Road if retained, or its proceeds, if sold. 3rd. Any recoveries effected against the Stockholders in said Company, under the 14th section of the Act of 1839, or against the Stockholders and Subscribers under the Act of 1841. Suits are now pending against sundry obligors on the Bonds, given for the State's indemnity under the Act of 1841, who failed to renew their bonds biennially, as required by Law, and I regret that no decision has, as yet, been rendered in the premises. It is contended on behalf of the State, that a failure to renew, is a breach of the condition of the Bond, inducing a forfeiture of the whole penalty. Since the foreclosure of the Mortgages, and the insufficiency of the real and personal estate of the Company, to indemnify the State in her securityship, it has become an interesting question to what extent can she claim to be indemnified by the individual Stockholders and Bondsmen, and at what time is her right thereto to be asserted? By the 14th section of the Act of 1839, in the case which has happened, to wit, "of the insufficiency of the property of the Company to pay off and satisfy the full amount of Bonds, then directed to be indorsed, including the *principal and the interest thereon*," each and every Stockholder was to be bound, to pay towards making up such deficiency, an amount corresponding with his Stock held therein, at the time when such deficiency should be ascertained. The Act of 1841, designed from its title, further to secure the State against loss, as well as to grant further aid to the Company, provided amongst other things, for the execution and delivery of Bonds, in the aggregate penal sum of $500,000, by Stockholders and Subscribers, covenanting to indemnify the State against any loss or damage, in consequence of her suretyship in the premises, and "insufficiency of the real and personal estate and property of said Company to discharge the same." It would seem, therefore, to have been the intention of the Act of 1839, to hold the Stockholders individually responsible for "any loss to the State in the payment of principal or interest," after applying the mortgaged property, to an equal amount with their subscriptions of stock. Nothing that I perceive, in the Act of 1841, changes that intention. The Bonds directed to be taken, appear to have been purposed, at the least, as cumulative security for the former liability, and to provide a more easy remedy in case of noncompliance. Whether the Bonds actually taken conform to this construction of the Statute, or whether it may be necessary to resort to a Court of Equity to assert the State's remedy in its full extent, on the ground of mistake or inadvertence in framing the Bonds, is a matter for your mature deliberation. That the Act of 1839, section 14, obliged the Stockholders to save the State harmless, both as to principal and interest, cannot be doubted. Nor, will it be readily admitted, that the Act of 1841, *in pari materia*, was designed to abridge or surrender any security. Those Stockholders, who did not give Bonds, seem to be responsible to the amount of their stock, under the Act of 1839, for both interest and principal. And it would be an anomaly in the subsequent proceeding, if they are under heavier obligations than their associates, who entered into bonds besides being Stockholders.

But whatever may be the extent of the liability of these Stockholders and bondsmen, or whatever may be the forum to enforce it, I apprehend that the event has happened on which it may be at once asserted. An opinion has prevailed, that the State, although obliged to pay interest in the mean time, and $500,000 of principal in 1860, or thereafter, could have no redress on these obligations until after that distant period. The law, it is true, renders the debt irredeemable, until that time, to give the capitalist assurance of a long loan and thereby to enhance the value of the stock. But after exhausting the remedy by mortgage, and it being demonstratively certain, that a large balance even of principal, must be paid by the State, I see nothing which requires delay in exacting any part of the indemnity stipulated. Should these suggestions meet your concurrence, you will of course give the corresponding directions to the Law officers of the State. How much may be realized, either from the income or re-sale of the Rail Road, or from the liabilities just referred to, is as yet uncertain. In advising, therefore but a temporary provision for extra taxation, I am influenced by the consideration, that possibly it may not longer be required, rather than by the fear of any aversion of our constituents, to contribute whatever may be needed to redeem the public obligations, however incautiously or unfortunately entered into. The odious doctrine that a State may refuse or postpone the fulfilment of contracts guaranteed by her public faith and sovereign honor, has no resting place in all our borders, and I am yet to hear of a single exception to the unanimity of our people upon this subject.

Legal proceedings were instituted for the foreclosure of the Mortgages, on all the property of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, at Spring term, 1845, of the Court of Equity of Wake County, as directed by the Act of the last Session. But owing to the resistance made by the Company and the decision of the Superior Court in their favor, an appeal was rendered necessary to the Supreme Court, and the decree of foreclosure was postponed until the Autumn term of that year. A sale under this decree was made on the 29th of December following, and the Rail Road and all other property of the Company, was purchased by the State, on the bid of the Governor, at the sum of $263,000, the amount authorized by the act aforesaid. Possession was taken on the first of January, 1846, by the Board of Commissioners constituted by the Act in the event of such a purchase, and officers and agents were appointed to manage and conduct the operations on the road, as the property of the State. A report of their action thus far, will be laid before you by the Board in a few days, embracing the statements of the President and Treasurer, and the journal of the Commissioners, as well as all the vouchers and books of account of these officers will be at any time open to your inspection. Upon the construction given to the Law by the Executive, no part of the former earnings of the Rail Road secured to the State, by a decree of sequestration against the Company, could go into the hands of the Commissioners; and the sum of $2,600 accruing from that source has been therefore paid into the Public Treasury. It will thus be perceived, that to support the operations of the Road in all its departments, there was to be no other reliance than from its own receipts, from and after the first of January last.

The experiment to this time, removes all doubt of the ability of the Road to sustain itself, if well conducted, so that its advantages will still be continued to the people of the State, and encourages the belief, that after all necessary outlays for repairs and expenses even at the present rate of income, it will afford some returns to the Treasury as profits on its cost The current year has not been regarded as quite so favorable to the business of the road, as may be expected in general, by reason of diminished freights, from the shortness of the crop of Tobacco, less accommodation in Stage travelling in connexion with the Rail Road, other & causes. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, however, the amount of earnings of the establishment for ten months, has been near $51,678 00, and the disbursements in the same time, for expenses, including the purchase in October, of an additional Locomotive, about $36,000 00. The Officers of the Road have been instructed, that while they observed all prudence and economy in expenditure, no needful repairs were to be neglected; and its condition is believed to be now equal to, if not better than, at the time of sale. On the 1st of July last, the sum of $7,200 was paid out of its profits into the Public Treasury, to defray the interest on $240,000 of Rail Road Bonds, then falling due, for which the State was bound, as already shown; and on the 31st of October, there had accumulated a balance of about $8,300 more.

The importance of this public work to the Agriculture and Merchandize of the country, will be apparent from the exhibit of 25,500 00 dollars of the above earnings, for freight on transportation of property. What disposition shall now be made of the Rail Road, is an enquiry of much consequence. It was not thought expedient to offer it for sale, under the powers conferred on me by the Act of Assembly; and no tenders have been made for purchase. I recommend that it be placed under the control of the Board of Internal Improvement, or other Commissioners specially appointed for that purpose, with ample powers to make sale in whole or in part, and to agree in their discretion upon terms and price limited only by the amount at which it was purchased by the State as a minimum. But in the meantime, that a Committee of your body shall make a thorough examination of the *entire* concern, receive any offers of purchase that may be made, and give instructions to such Commissioners in so far as may be deemed advisable. Such works are more likely to be advantageously carried on under the keen eye of individual interest, than with the supervision of public agents only. And it is therefore desirable, that at least half of the property in this Road be sold, that it may pass under the control of a directory having an interest in the adventure. This course is also made acceptable from the consideration, that any sums falling into the Treasury, from the sale of the Road, will, by so much, relieve it from the involvements contracted on its account.

The yearly Report of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company has not yet been received, but will be submitted to you along with the Report of the Board of Internal Improvements. In November last, they exhibited a reduction of $30,000 in principal of their debt, besides the payment of interest on all loans in the preceding twelve months; and it is supposed that the present has been a year of still greater prosperity to that Rail Road.

The Act of your last Session for the re-organization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke R. Road Company, by a sale of its property, under the authority of both States, was not acceded to by the Legislature of Virginia. That body, however, has made a separate enactment upon the same subject matter, so novel in some of its provisions as to call for a moments's notice. It directs a sale of all the property and franchises of the Company in both States, by the Board of Public Works of Virginia; but provides, that if at the sale, or at any time thereafter, the State of North Carolina or any Company incorporated by her for purposes of Internal Improvement, should in any way become the owner of the said Rail Road, "the General Assembly of Virginia reserves the right to revoke all the powers, privileges and immunities conveyed by such sale, and to declare the same null and void." Now all this so far as relates to North Carolina, or to the known purposes of any of her citizens, is the mere effusion of a jealous and hostile spirit, without object or meaning. She had neither manifested nor entertained any wish to become the proprietor of this Rail Road. Her Board of Internal Improvement, it is true, stood in the situation of a creditor of the Company for monies lent, but were amply secured by a Mortgage, on a part of the Rail Road property, prior in lien to any other. There is another provision in this act of more significance. It declares in a subsequent section, "that in case the authorities of the State of North Carolina, shall at any time, by legal process or otherwise, deprive the Petersburg Rail Road Company of any of the privileges and advantages of its charter, obtained from that State, for any act done, or omitted to be done, by the said company, or by any means whatsoever, prevent the said Company from conducting their operations, on so much of their Rail Road as lies within the State of North Carolina, or any part thereof, by reason of any act heretofore done, or omitted to be done by said Company, then all the rights conferred by that act, on the purchasers of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, shall cease and be determined, until the State of North Carolina shall reinstate the Petersburg Rail Road Company in all the privileges granted them, in the several acts passed for their benefit by said State, or until the Legislature of Virginia shall otherwise direct." To apprehend the full meaning of this clause, it must not be overlooked, that both the Petersburg and Portsmouth Rail Roads lie partly in North Carolina, and their respective Companies Agencies and enjoy all their rights and privileges on this side of the line, under charters from her Legislature—that the last named Company were sued by a creditor, in an action at Law, and after judgment, an Execution was levied on that section of its Roads, running through the County of Northampton, a sale and purchase took place by virtue thereof, and the Supreme Court affirmed the same, to the extent of conferring on the purchaser the legal title in the land and fixtures of the Road, but not the franchise of transporting thereon.—In this condition, the acquisition was of so little value or utility, that the advantages of the Road would, in all probability, have been continued to the public by the re-union of the estate and franchise, but for the action of the Petersburg Company. That Company entered into a covenant with the purchaser of the estate, to pay in instalments $60,000, for preventing transportation, over the section, of which the title was in him, with a stipulation that the later payments should cease, whenever that part of the Road should again be brought into use. In other words, the Petersburg Company, in effect, bought from him the disuse of the Portsmouth Road, and paid him a consideration for withholding from the public the conveniences for which the Legislature had authorized its construction. The right of the individual party to this agreement, thus to dispose of his interest, under decision of the Court, is not denied; and had the other contracting party been a natural person, it would never have been questioned, however great might be the inconvenience of the loss of the Road. But in my view, a corporation, the mere creature of the Law, must look to its charter, for privileges not for restrictions: what is not authorized to it, is denied; and by consequence, the Petersburg Rail Road Company, permitted by its charter only, to construct a Road from that Town to its Southern terminus, and to transport on the same, had no right either to participate in the profits of transportation on the Portsmouth Road, or to suppress transportation thereon. Regarding this contract as designed for the destruction of the Portsmouth Road, to the end that the other might have a monopoly of the business done by both, and as such a public injury and transgression of its own corporate rights by the Petersburg Company, and perceiving that that Company had made no reports to the Legislature of this State, of its operations within our limits, as was expressly required to be periodically done, by the Act of its creation, I directed the Attorney General to file an Information against them in the Supreme Court, & require them to show cause why their charter should not be declared forfeited. At the last Term of that Court, judgment was rendered in this case for the defendant. The opinion announcing this decision is accessible to you, and to it, you are referred, to determine whether any new process shall be instituted in the premises, or whether any new Legislation be needed, to prevent mischiefs in like cases for the future.

It was while this Information was pending that the General Assembly of Virginia, made their "enactment," in which it is plainly intimated that if a contrary decision from that arrived at by the Court should be made, and this corporation should be deprived of any of its privileges, now enjoyed under our law, by reason of any neglect of duty, or by any transgression whatever, it should be retaliated with the loss of the Portsmouth Road also.—This State had made herself no party in the rivalries of these Companies, but authorized the construction of both Roads, to procure the advantage of two highways for market and travel, expecting to her people, of course, the fruits of a fair emulation between them. But, in the dispensation of her justice, whether among corporations or individuals, and in the exaction of the homage due to her laws, in her own territory, no influences from abroad can be permitted to interfere. Not to remark on the departure from comity, implied in gratuitously assembly assuming, that North Carolina desired to possess one of their Roads, and, proclaiming by public advertisement, that she should be excluded from the biddings, though part of it was in her limits and existed by her leave, while the same Statute appoints agents to attend and bid for Virginia; and on the denunciation, that if, for violations of our law, ascertained and adjudged by our highest Judicial Tribunal, in a proceeding then before it, the Company owning the other Road should be deprived of any of the privileges and advantages granted to it by this State, then the use of both should be lost. This Act of the General Assembly of Virginia indicates a presumption on her part, of dependence by us, upon her, for markets and the means of reaching them, which requires an examination of the relations between us. In that point of view, it calls for a minute revision of the charters heretofore so liberally granted for the promotion of trade to her towns from this State, an investigation of the fulfilment of them by those to whom they have been granted, and, if necessary, the provision of new guards for the security of the advantages, to us, which they were designed to procure. It also suggests the necessity of Improvements of our own, which shall break any such dependence, (where it may exist,) as far as possible, and place the State in a posture, at all times, to vindicate the public justice, (as must needs be done at any sacrifice,) without any apprehension of loss or inconvenience from privileges granted, being withdrawn by a neighboring State.

A Rail Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville would be an important work in such a system of Improvement. It would at once render available the existing 87 miles of road in concentrating the trade of the country between Raleigh and the Roanoke, on the navigable waters of Cape Fear river, if an equally good market should be found there, and render us independent of that less liberal spirit and policy on the part of Virginia, which pervades the Statute on which I have been commenting It is therefore recommended that this Road be encouraged, by the grant of a liberal charter, and by any other aid that the Legislature may deem expedient.

There has been much discussion recently in regard to an extension of both of the existing Rail Roads of this State, to a junction with those of South Carolina. I would greatly prefer a Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury or Charlotte, and thence penetrating South Carolina towards Camden, to either of the connexions proposed. But since the State is not in possession of means for the construction of such a work, and the individuals who may be disposed to patronize it prefer the more direct lines, so as rather to compete for travel, than to afford facilities for commerce and agriculture, I perceive no objection to granting charters to the patrons of the projected works, both from Wilmington and Fayetteville to South Carolina, leaving to individual enterprize to determine the success of either or of both. Neither would extend far enough through our territory to afford any greatly increased facility to our citizens in going to market, or add much to the business of our trading towns, while either would contribute largely to swell the stream of travel on the present Road, with which it may be joined.

From the action of Congress at the last session, there appears to be no probability at present of the completion of the inlet between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic under their auspices. And I regretted to learn from the debates in that body, that the project had suffered prejudice from the last report in regard to it, by some member of the Engineer Corps of the United States. This report has not been seen by me, but will claim your examination, with a view to further action on the subject.

In conformity to the Resolution of the last Session, the Mortgages held by the State, on the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, connecting Neuse River with Beaufort Harbor, were foreclosed; and a sale being decreed, the Public Treasurer, at my request, attended and bid in the Canal for the State. It will now devolve on you, to give directions for the future disposal of it. Boats of light draught yet pass through it, and although the locks are decayed, I presume, for a reasonable expenditure, it may be made passable for sea-going vessels, sufficient in size for the coasting trade. Uniting as it does the best Harbor on the American coast, between the Capes of Virginia and those of Florida, with our interior waters, I deem it preferable that it shall be kept and improved by the State. But if no appropriation be made for its improvement, let it be disposed of to a Company, or individual, with some stipulation on the part of the purchaser, to keep it in order for Navigation, and to allow its use to the public for fair compensation.

A Canal from Lumber River to Cape Fear River, has long been in contemplation by the people in that quarter, and its obvious advantages, from an inspection of the map, ought to ensure for it at least a liberal Act of Incorporation.

More than thirty years ago, Companies were incorporated for the improvement of the Navigation of all the larger Rivers of the State, and an Engineer was employed, for a considerable time, in making Surveys, preparatory to a general system of Internal Improvement.—Owing to causes not necessary to be now reviewed, scarcely any of the works then contemplated were completed, and all these chartered Companies, except in the instances of Roanoke and Cape Fear, have lost their privileges by *non-user*. Of late, a disposition has been manifested by the people of those sections, to re-attempt the Navigation of Neuse and Yadkin Rivers. I entertain no doubt, that by merely removing the timbers which are imbedded in the channel of Neuse River, and the branches of trees which overhang it, that it may be rendered navigable for Steamboats of the lighter kind, as high as Waynesborough, for two-thirds of the year, and that by the addition of locks and dams, this Navigation may be extended to a point within a dozen miles of Raleigh. A good Navigation has been effected, by this means, in the Kentucky River, and other streams discharging a less volume of water, and more subject to the annual influence of drought, than the Neuse.—Were this accomplished in connexion with the passage of coasting vessels from Beaufort to Newbern, by enlarging the Canal before referred to, it could not fail to add much to the accommodation of the people, and to the wealth and commercial importance of the State. It is well ascertained, that there is no great impediment to the Navigation of the Yadkin River within our limits, above the narrows The opening of that River, therefore, from Wilkesborough to its intersection with the proposed Turnpike from Raleigh and Fayetteville, westward, and the completion of said Road, are works of great public importance, in which, if the State will not embark on her own account solely, she should not hesitate to second the patriotic efforts of the citizen. The survey of the routes for this Turnpike Road, according to the direction of the last General Assembly, has been completed, and the report of the Engineer may be expected at an early day.

The bad condition of our Public Roads, has long been the subject of general, and I apprehend, just reproach to the State. In the schemes of Improvement which have been put forth heretofore, too little space has been allotted to these daily haunts of trade and travel. A distinguished authority, in speaking of our roads, recommends that they be classed in three descriptions, viz: 1st, the principal and leading roads to be denominated State roads, in the construction of which, the State will bear one moiety of the expense, and the Counties through which they pass the other moiety; 2d, County roads to be made and kept up by the Counties, and 3d, private roads by the individuals benefit

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 27, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

☞—We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ONE THOUSAND COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are very much pleased with the letter of our friend of Lenoir, containing the communication of a V. We hope our friend will induce others to communicate on the same subject with the Journal.

☞We don't know when we have been more pleased than with the letter of W. W. S., from Duplin. We assure our friend that we will always be happy to wait upon him.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In to-day's paper we publish entire the long message of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, to the Legislature of North Carolina. And we are free to confess, that the document, as a production of the pen, baring its extreme length, is well enough in its way. Gov. Graham is a man of talents, and the document now before us has been evidently prepared with more than ordinary care and labor. But although we are willing to concede its merits in style and manner, there is much of its *matter* to which we have many serious objections. We will endeavor to point out those passages in the message with which, as a citizen of North Carolina and a public journalist, we cannot concur. There are, also, some of the recommendations of His Excellency, in the policy and expediency of which, we candidly confess, we fully agree; and these, also, we deem it our duty, on the same principle, to point out to our readers. Gov. Graham, in his message, exhibits a more than ordinary acquaintance with the financial affairs of the State. That portion of his message which relates to the mode of collecting the State taxes on real estate and on polls, we think is well-timed and judicious. We have, ourself, during the last four or five years, heard many complaints against the manner in which real estate is at present assessed. Since 1836, the relative value of lands in North Carolina has fluctuated very much, and an assessment then made must afford but a very poor criterion of the value of the lands of the State in 1846. Take the example of Turpentine lands. Many of those which were assessed as being worth only twenty-five cents an acre in 1836, are now worth from two to three dollars an acre—whilst there are other lands which have depreciated in an equal ratio. We, therefore, think that there ought to be a fair and accurate valuation made of the lands of the State at least once in every five years, as well as some new and better mode adopted for the ascertainment of the number of taxable polls. We trust that the present Legislature will take the matter into their serious consideration.

TAX ON GOLD WATCHES, &C.

To meet the deficit in the revenue of the State, which her liabilities for rotten corporations will create, the Governor recommends a tax upon Gold Watches, Pleasure Carriages, &c. This same species of tax was proposed in the session of 1842-3, by Michael Francis, of Haywood, we think, and voted down. We were opposed to it then, and we are now.—And in order to exculpate ourselves from the suspicion of interested motives in this opposition, we will take occasion to state that the tax couldn't hurt us, as there is no one in or about the Journal office who owns either a Gold Watch or Pleasure Carriage, unless, indeed, an old sulky be considered as belonging to the latter species. Our opposition to the tax is based on the following reasons: We hold that taxes should be imposed so as to bear equally upon all parts of the State. In this all will agree with us, we suppose. Well, now, every body at all acquainted with North Carolina, knows that, in proportion to population and wealth, there are at least two Gold Watches and Pleasure Carriages owned and used in the Eastern part of the State to every one which is used and owned in the West. Would it be fair and equitable then, to impose a tax on these articles? We think not. If increased taxes must be levied, let them be so imposed as to bear equally upon all sections. This is our doctrine.

THE STATE DEBTS—THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road has been, and is, an awful incubus to the State. It is a mill stone hung around her neck. She has been paying out interest and principal for that Company during the last four or five years, and she has yet to pay the interest semi-annually on upwards of $700,000, and the principal, of course, at some future day. To indemnify her against all this vast outlay, the State has only the Road itself and the bonds of individuals. The worth of the former of these securities may be estimated by taking into consideration the fact that at its sale there was literally no bidder for it, except the Governor, who gave $363,090 for it, being, as every body at the time well knew, far more than its real worth. It is true that since the State has had the management of the Road its reports would seem to exhibit a more prosperous state of its affairs. The Governor, however, had given a large price for the Road, and a glowing report was necessary to bring him out of the scrape, and we all know how these reports can be made to shew on paper, when a point is to be gained. We conscientiously believe, from what we know of the operations of that Road, that it cannot do more than pay expenses; so that, in point of fact, the only security the State has for her losses on this score are the bonds of individuals. As regards these, if we recollect right, during the last Session of the Legislature, a Committee, appointed for the express purpose of examining into the matter, reported that *even then* out of the $500,000 worth, there were $150,000 worthless, in point of fact. In addition to this, we learn that it is the opinion of some of the most distinguished members of the legal profession in the State, that, in point of law, they (the bonds) are not collectible by the State.—In this state of things what is to be done? If we were in the Legislature we believe we would go for selling out the Road to the highest bidder for whatever it would bring, and ascertaining, as speedily as possible, the exact amount the State will have to pay. The sooner we take the bull by the horns the better. We see no use in putting off the evil day. The whig party has involved the State, it's true. But nevertheless we hold it to be the duty of every North Carolinian to cheerfully contribute his part in paying off the last cent of the State's liabilities. No matter how unwisely and imprudently we have got in debt, we will and must pay up. We agree with Mr. Graham, that the doctrine of repudiation must have no foothold within our borders.

THE WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.

We fully concur with his Excellency when he says, "there can be no objection to continuing the State's credit to them, (the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company,) to the extent of her present liabilities." The State has indorsed the bonds of this Company to the amount of $300,000. The Company has paid $50,000 of the principal, and has always paid the interest on the residue, and will, undoubtedly, be able to do so for the future. We suppose, then, as the State is so large a shareholder herself, (600,000,) the Legislature will have no hesitation in extending the time upon her indorsement of the Company's bonds. This is all the Road wants.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN GENERAL.

We heard it said, we do not know how truly, during the last Gubernatorial campaign, that many of the whigs of the eastern counties of the State, had expressed themselves to the effect that they would not vote for Mr. Graham if they believed him to be the advocate of the "*Metropolitan route*," to the prejudice of the internal improvements of this section. They voted for him, however, and of course *they* can't complain of that portion of his message which recommends the State to aid the building of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville. *We* can complain, and we do complain, that that portion of the document upon which we are commenting, is illiberal and unfair, as regards Wilmington and her interests. We really cannot see the inducement which his Excellency can have for going it so strong for the Raleigh and Fayetteville route, if it be not to bolster up the Raleigh & Gaston Road, with the sustenance of which his own reputation is so deeply involved. It was a narrow and contracted spirit which dictated that paragraph, and we have no doubt but the Legislature of North Carolina will give it the proper rebuke. If anything, the State is more deeply interested in fostering and sustaining the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, than in bolstering up the Gaston Road. Does she not own six hundred thousand dollars worth of the stock of the former, and is there not at least some chance of getting back a portion of this large investment if the Road is continued? But can any man in his senses believe or think that even under any circumstances, the Gaston Road will pay back any of the large amount for which the State is involved on its account? For our own part we think the best course for the Legislature to pursue in the premises, would be to grant the people of both sections liberal charters, and then, to use the homely but expressive phrase of our Duplin friend, "let the longest pole take the Persimmons." We, of Wilmington, want no peculiar favors at the hands of the Legislature, but we do think that we are entitled to justice, notwithstanding the "leaning of his Honor's charge." We agree with Mr. Graham that neither of the contemplated Roads would bring much produce to our seaport towns. But we do say that the continuation of the Wilmington Road would do much more in this respect than its rival.

GENERAL POLITICS.

His Excellency, as a matter of course, could not, as a Federal Governor, address a communication to a Federal Legislature without giving them a dish of Federalism. The document would be incomplete without it. And we are sure that in point of spicy rancor, the most craving Federal palate in the Legislature has no reason to complain. The tirade against the administration on the subject of the Mexican war, is done up in brave style. "*Milky Silky*" couldn't have done it better. (By the by we see the Intelligencer has copied it entire.) We would advise his Excellency to review his political history before he again writes on national affairs. Mr. Graham says the territory lying between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, for we suppose he alludes to that when he speaks of disputed territory, was in dispute between the United States and Mexico. On the same principle the whole of Texas was in dispute, for Mexico contended then, as she does now, that the whole of that Republic, as well East as West of the Neuces, belonged to her. But who will have the hardihood to say that the United States was not bound to protect the soil of Texas from foreign invasion, coming from Mexico or any other nation. But, as we said before, we suppose his Excellency supposed that his message would not be complete without a little abuse of the administration. We will say no more about the matter.

There are many other portions of the message which we intended to comment upon, but we have already drawn this article to such a length that we must close for the present. We may allude to the subject again.

GOV. GRAHAM AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

We had thought that Daniel Webster's Faneuil Hall speech, in which that arch old Federalist denounced the administration in terms of such unmeasured bitterness, would hardly find an echo amongst Southern whiggery, but we were mistaken. Gov. Graham takes occasion, towards the close of his long message, to allude to national affairs, and really had his Excellency been writing a *pronunciamento* for the redoubtable Almonte, we do not think that he could have taken more decided or more unfair grounds against his own government. Mr. Graham, after the manner of the Mexican organ at Washington City, charges Mr. Polk, and through him the Democratic party, with unnecessarily and unwarrantably bringing the war and all its consequences upon this country; and this, too, in the face of facts that speak the direct contrary. It is really lamentable to contemplate the mischievous lengths to which partizan prejudice willl carry the Federal leaders. Does not Mr. Graham now know, and did he not know when he wrote his message, that the territory lying between the Neu[illegible] [illegible] part of the Republic of Texas against which lies on the left bank of the Rio Grande? Yes he does. And does not Mr. Graham know that this soil, American soil, was actually invaded by the troops of Mexico? He does. And does not Mr. Graham know that it was the duty of the Executive of the United States to repel this foreign invasion with all the power of the United States? He does. And still, for thus doing his duty, Mr. Graham denounces Mr. Polk. And all this to pander to the base appetites of the Federal members of the Legislature. Shame upon the Executive of North Carolina who will stoop to such political meanness.

His Excellency denounces the Independent Treasury and the Revenue Tariff policy of the administration. This we don't mind. We expected nothing better from Mr. Graham. But we did expect, on the subject of the Mexican war, some fairness and some American patriism. We have been disappointed, and we are sure the people of North Carolina have been disappointed.

LEGISLATURE.

By reference to another column, our readers will perceive that we have presented them with a condensed view of the proceedings of the Legislature up to Monday last. We regret exceedingly that we cannot give them any later news from headquarters. We give them, however, the latest that is in town, up to the present writing. It will be seen that the Whigs are at work as usual, appropriating every office to themselves. Well, we warned the Democracy of such things anterior to the 6th of last August. Already have they elected their two Senators. Mangum's election we expected. But we were not prepared for Badger's. We suppose because we had predicted that John M. Morehead would be the man. Well, as a Democrat, we don't know if we would not as soon have these as any other Whigs. Indeed, we will be candid, and say that, as we cannot get Democrats, we are glad that Whigs of talent are to represent us on the floors of the United States Senate. It will be also seen that the Feds have referred the subject of re-districting the State to a joint select committee of five from each house. We learn from a private source that they will certainly carry the matter through. Well let them. We say give them rope. Our readers know the balance of the sentence. No bill of importance has been brought before the Legislature as yet.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

His Excellency, Gov. Graham, has issued his proclamation, calling upon the various companies of the North Carolina Regiment to come forward and meet the requisition of the United States. The troops are to rendezvous at Wilmington, in the first place From this place we suppose they will proceed to Charleston, as vessels of sufficient size to transport them to the mouth of the Rio Grande, cannot get over our bar. Below is that part of the Secretary of War's letter which lays down the manner in which they are to be mustered, the number of officers, &c. By a singular freak of fortune, although a large number of companies from the Eastern portion of North Carolina tendered their services to government, and although the companies to compose the Regiment were drawn by lot, there is but one company belonging to it east of Raleigh. That company is in Lenoir County. His Excellency submits it to the Legislature whether the appointment of the Field Officers of the Regiment will remain with him, or whether they ought to be elected by the Regiment itself. We think the Regiment ought to elect.

The President now directs me to notify your Excellency that one Infantry Regiment of Volunteers, from your State, is required for immediate service, and to continue therein during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. The Regiment will consist of:

Field and Staff.
- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lt. Colonel.
- 1 Major.
- 1 Adjutant, a Lieut. of one of the Companies, but not in addition.

Non Com'd Staff.
- 1 Sergeant Major.
- 1 Qr. Master Sergeant.
- 2 Principal Musicians, and
- 10 Companies, each of which to consist of:

1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant,
2 Second Lieutenants.
4 Sergeants.
4 Corporals.
2 Musicians, and
80 Privates.

Should the number of privates, on being mustered, not fall below sixty-four effective men in a company, it will be received.

MILITARY.

On Friday last, the 20th inst., Major Robert G. Rankin was elected by the officers to the command of the 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John McRae. At the same time, Adjutant John McRae, Jr., was elected to the post of Lieut. Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Robitzch, and Capt. David Williams was elected Major of the Regiment, *vice* Rankin promoted.

On Saturday the Regiment paraded under its new commander, and a full and large turn out there was. The Clarendon Horse Guards, our beautiful Cavalry Company, turned out on Saturday also, and a fine appearance they made. We wish they would always be punctual in turning out on parade days.

General Marsteller and Staff reviewed the troops.

☞Mr. Cushing has placed on our table a small Map of Mexico, Texas and California, for pocket use. The Map is, indeed, very small, and, of course, cannot be very distinct or satisfactory in its details. It is cheap, however, 37½ cents, and, we presume, is worth the money.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Serious complaints are being made against the working of the Magnetic Telegraph at the North. It is charged that the news from England which arrived at Boston by the Acadia was transmitted for the benefit of speculators in New York, before the use of the wires would be granted to the newspaper agents. It is also charged, that on a former occasion the wires were broken for the same unworthy end, and an Express sent off by Railroad with news, and that speculators had it in their hands some hours before the press could get it. We think congress should either take the whole business in hand itself, or it ought so to regulate the matter by law that these gross frauds could not be perpetrated on the community.

☞Congress will meet on Monday, the 7th proximo.

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COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

PUBLIC FUND

Received from the following sources since Nov. 1, 1844.

Interest on Wilmington & R. R. R. Bonds,	$3,000 00	
Green Hill for Old Brick,	5 50	
Bank Dividends, B'k Cape Fear,	60 00	
Proceeds of the sales of Revised Stats.,	45 75	
Public Tax received from Sheriffs,	79,224 35	
Bank Tax, Bank of the State,	2,243 25	
Bank Tax, Bank of Newbern,	562 50	
Bank Tax, B'k Cape Fear,	2,389 00	
Public Tax received from Sheriffs on additional returns,	657 41	
Borrowed of Cape Fear Bank by Resolution Gen'l Assembly,	50,000 00	
Rufus Reid, for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	3 00	
		$138,190 76
Disbursements from 1st Nov., 1844, to 31st Oct. 1845,	165,212 91	
Balance due Public Treasurer, 1st day Nov. 1844,	70,954 97	
		$236,167 88
Balance due Public Treasurer 1st day Nov. 1845,		97,977 12

LITERARY FUND.

Recapitulation of Receipts, from 1st day of Nov. 1844, to 1st Nov. 1845.

Balance due President and Directors of Literary Fund 1st day of Nov., 1844,	$64,329 40	
Entries of Vacant Lands,	8,041 16	
Bank Dividends, B'k of the State,	31,418 75	
Bank Dividends, B'k Cape Fear,	31,932 00	
Principal on loans by Literary Board,	7,468 61	
Interest " " " "	6,393 88	
Auction tax,	615 11	
Interest on loans by Internal Improvement Board,	662 17	
Principal on Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Bonds,	2,000 00	
Interest " " " " "	9,858 00	
Interest on Wilmington & Ral. R. R. Bonds,	8,220 00	
Roanoke Navigation Co. Dividends,	750 00	
Cape Fear Nav. Co. Dividends,	1,950 00	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	2,936 56	
		176,575 64

Disbursements from 1st Nov. 1844, to 31st October, 1845, inclusive.

Common Schools,	61,466 01	
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	2,046 38	
Expenses of Members of Lit. Board,	664 25	
Printing done by order Lit. Board,	185 87	
		64,362 51

Balance due Pres't. and Directors of Lit. Fund, 1st Nov., 1845, $112,213 13

FUND FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMTNTS.

Recapitulation of Receipts from the 1st day of Nov., 1844, to 1st Nov., 1845.

Balance due President and Directors of Internal Improvement Board 1st Nov., 1844,	51,166 01	
Cherokee Bonds, (Sale 1838,)	5,595 69	
Cherokee Bonds, (Sale 1836,)	1,759 96	
Bank Dividends, B'k Cape Fear,	702 00	
Principal on loans by Int. Imp. Board,	1,534 96	
		$60,758 62

Disbursements from 1st Nov. 1844 to 1st Nov. 1845.

Expenses of Members of Internal Imp. Board,	177 25	
Clerks to Int. Improvement Board,	138 00	
Survey of Western Turnpike Road,	400 00	
Commissioners in relation to Cherokee Bonds,	190 00	
		905 25
Balance due Fund for Int. Improvements, 1st day Nov., 1845,		$59,853 37
Amount due Pres't. & Directors of Literary Fund,	112,213 13	
Amount " " " of Int. Imp. Fund,	59,853 37	
		172,066 50
Deduct am't. due Pub. Treas. 1st day Nov., 1845,		97,977 12
This am't in hands of Public Treas. 1st day Nov. 1845,		$74,089 38

The foregoing Statement is a true exhibit of Returns and Vouchers on file in the Comptroller's Office, the 1st day of November, 1845.

WM. F. COLLINS, *Comptroller.*

Comptroller's Office, November 1st, 1845.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC.]

TREATIES.

TREATY WITH BELGIUM, OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

CONCLUDED NOVEMBER 10, 1845.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, was concluded and signed at Brussels, on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The United States of America on the one part, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians on the other part, wishing to regulate in a formal manner their reciprocal relations of commerce and navigation, and further to strengthen, through the development of their interests respectively, the bonds of friendship and good understanding so happily established between the governments and people of the two countries; and desiring, with this view, to conclude, by common agreement, a treaty establishing conditions equally advantageous to the commerce and navigation of both states have, to that effect, appointed as their plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States, Thomas G. Clemson, charge d'affaires of the United States of America to his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, M. Adolphe Dechamps, officer of the Order of Leopold, knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class, grand cross of the ordor of St. Michel of Bavaria, his Minister for foreign affairs, a member of the Chamber of Representants, who, after having communicatd to each other their full powers, ascertained to be in good and proper form, have agreed and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the inhabitants of the two countries; and the same security and protection which is enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of each country, shall be guarantied on both sides. The said inhabitants, whether established or temporarily residing within any ports, cities, or places whatever, of the two countries, shall not, on account of their commerce or industry, pay any other or higher duties, taxes, or imposts, than those which shall be levied on citizens or subjects of the country in which they may be; and the privileges, immunities, and other favors, with regard to commerce or industry, enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of one of the two states, shall be common to those of the other.

ARTICLE II. Belgian vessels, whether coming from a Belgian or a foreign port, shall not pay, either on entering or leaving the ports of the United States, whatever may be their destination, any other or higher duties of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, buoys, light-houses, clearance, brokerage, or generally other charges whatsoever, than are required from vessels of the United States in similar cases. This provision extends, not only to duties levied for the benefit of the state, but also to those levied for the benefit of provinces, cities, countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other division or jurisdiction, whatever may be its designation.

ARTICLE III. Reciprocally, vessels of the United States, whether coming from a port of said States, or from a foreign port, shall not pay, either on entering or leaving the ports of Belgium, whatever may be their destination, any other or higher duties of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, buoys, light-houses, clearance, brokerage, or generally other charges whatever, than are required from Belgian vessels in similar cases. This provision extends not only to duties levied for the benefit of the state, but also to those levied for the benefit of provinces, cities, countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other division or jurisdiction, whatever may be its designation.

ARTICLE IV. The restitution by Belgium of the duty levied by the Government of the Netherlands on the navigation of the Scheldt, in virtue of the third paragraph of the ninth article of the treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine is guarantied to the vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE V. Steam vessels of the United States and of Belgium, engaged in regular navigation between the United States and Belgium, shall be exempt in both countries from the payment of duties of tonnage, anchorage, buoys, and light-houses.

ARTICLE VI. As regards the coasting trade between the ports of either country, the vessels of the two nations shall be treated on both sides on the same footing with the vessels of the most favored nations

ARTICLE VII. Articles of every description, whether proceeding from the soil, industry, or warehouses of Belgium, directly imported therefrom, into the ports of the United States, in Belgian vessels, shall pay no other or higher duties of import than if they were imported under the flag of said S ates.

And, reciprocally, articles of every description directly imported into Belgium from the U. States, under the flag of the said States, shall pay no other or higher duties than if they were imported under the Belgian flag.

It is well understood:

1st. That the goods shall have been really put on board in the ports from which they are declared ed respectively to come.

2. That a putting-in at an intermediate port, produced by uncontrollable circumstances, duly proved, does not occasion the forfeiture of the advantage allowed to direct importation.

ARTICLE VIII. Articles of every description imported into the United States from other countries than Belgium, under the Belgian flag, shall pay no other or higher duties whatsoever, than if they had been imported under the flag of the most favored foreign nation, other than the flag of the country from which the importation is made. And, reciprocally, articles of every description imported under the flag of the United Stetes into Belgium, from other countries than the United States, shall pay no other or higher duties whatsoever, than if they had been imported under the flag of the foreign nation most favored, other than that of the country from which the importation is made.

ARTICLE IX. Articles of every description, exported by Belgian vessels, or by those of the United States of America, from the ports of either country to any country whatsoever, shall be subjected to no other duties o: formalities than such as are required for exportation under the flag of the country where the shipment is made.

ARTICLE X. All premiums drawbacks, or other favors of like nature, which may be allowed in the states of either of the contracting parties, upon goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall be likewise, and in the same manner, allowed upon goods imported directly from one of the two countries, by its vessels, into the other, or exported from one of the two countries, by the vessels of the other, to any destination whatsoever.

ARTICLE XI. The preceding article is, however, not to apply to the importation of salt and of the produce of the national fisheries; each of the two parties reserving to itself the faculty of granting special privi eges for the importation of those artic es under its own flag.

ARTICLE XII. The high contracting parties agree to consider and to treat as Belgian vessels, and as vessels of the United States, all those which, being provided by the competent authority with a passport, sea letter, or any other sufficient document, shall be recognized conformably with existing laws as national vessels in the country to which they respectively belong.

ARTICLE XIII. Belgian vessels and those of the United States may, conformably with the laws of the two countries, retain on board, in the ports of both, such parts of their cargoes as may be destined for a foreign country; and such parts shall not be subjected, either while they remain on board, or upon re-exportation, to any charges whatsoever, other than those for the prevention of smuggling.

ARTICLE XIV. During the period allowed by the laws of the two countries respectively for the warehousing of goods, no duties, other than those of watch and storage, shall be levied upon articles brought from either country into the other, while awaiting transit, re-exportation, or entry for consumption. Such goods shall in no case be subject to higher warehouse charges, or to other formalities, than if they had been imported under the flag of the country.

ARTICLE XV. In all that relates to duties of customs and navigation, the two high contracting parties promise, reciprocally, not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity, to any other state, which shall not instantly become common to the citizens and subjects of both parties respectively; gratuitously, if the concession or favor to such other state is gratuitous, and on allowing the same compensation or its equivalent, if the concession is conditional.

Neither of the contracting parties shall lay upon goods proceeding from the soil or the industry of the other party, which may be imported into its ports, any other or higher duties of importation or re-exportation than are laid upon the importation and re-exportation of similar goods coming from any other foreign country.

ARTICLE XVI. In cases of shipwreck, damages at sea, or forced putting-in, each party shall afford to the vessels of the other, whether belonging to the state or to individuals, the same assistance and protection, and the same immunities, which would have been granted to its own vessels in similar cases.

ARTICLE XVII. It is moreover agreed between the two contracting parties, that the consuls and vice-consuls of the United States in the ports of Belgium, and, reciprocally, the consuls and vice-consuls of Belgium in the ports of the United States, shall continue to enjoy all the privileges, protection, and assistance, usually granted to them, and which may be necessary for the proper discharge of their functions. The said consuls and vice-consuls may cause to be arrested and sent back, either to their vessels or to their country, such seamen as may have deserted from the vessels of their nation. To this end, they shall apply in writing to the competent local authorities, and they shall prove, by exhibition of the vessel's crew list, or other document, or, if she shall have departed, by copy of said documents, duly certified by them, that the seamen whom they claim formed part of the said crew. Upon such demand, thus supported, the delivery of the deserters shall not be refused. They shall moreover receive all aid and assistance in searching for, seizing, and arresting such deserters, who shall, upon the requisition and at the expense of the consul or vice-consul, be confined and kept in the prisons of the country until he shall have found an opportunity for sending them home. If, however, such an opportunity should not occur within three months after the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause. It is, however, understood, that seamen of the country to which the deserters shall belong are excepted from these provisions, unless they be naturalized citizens or subjects of the other country.

ARTICLE XVIII. Articles of all kinds, the transit of which is allowed in Belgium, coming from or going to the United States, shall be exempt from all transit duty in Belgium, when the transportation through the Belgian territory is effected on the rail-roads of the state.

ARTICLE XIX. The present treaty shall be in force during ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other its intention to terminate the operation thereof; each party reserving to itself the right of making such declaration to the other at the end of ten years abovementioned; and it is agreed, that after the expiration of the twelve months of prolongation accoded on both sides, this treaty and all its stipulations shall cease to be in force.

ARTICLE XX. This treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within the term of six months after its date, or sooner if possible; and the treaty shall be put in execution within the term of twelve months.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals Brussels, the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

[L. S.] THOS. G. CLEMSON.

[L. S.] A. DECHAMPS.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and N. A. Beaulieu, Minister Resident of his Majesty, the King of the Belgians to the Government of the United States; on the part of their respective Governments:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States, the seventieth.

[SEAL.] JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

N. P. TRIST, *Acting Secretary of State.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,	8½	a	9
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders,	7	a	8
Hog round,		a	7
Western,	5½	a	
BEESWAX,	22	a	25
BUTTER,	14	a	20
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	65	a	70
" Meal,	85	a	90
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	6 50	a	
Fayetteville,	6 00	a	6 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	52½	a	65
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LAND,	8½	a	9
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, Thomastown,	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards, wide, do.	8 00	a	0 00
	6 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	5 25
Timber,	6 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES, W. I.	18	a	23
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 —
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turpt.	2 70	a	2 75
Virgin dip,	2 70	a	2 75
hard, half price.			
Tar,	2 00	a	0 00
Pitch,	75	a	
Rosin No. 1,	1 25	a	
" 2,	60	a	
" 3,	30	a	00
Sp. Turpt.		a	45
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	85	a	1 00
Black eye,	65	a	70
Cow,	65	a	00
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,		a	11 00
fresh,	5	a	5 50
RICE,	3 50	a	4 00
rough, bush		a	
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	28	a	40
Liverpool, sack,	1 37½	a	1 50
SOAP,	4	a	5
SHINGLES, country,	2 75	a	3 00
contract,		a	5 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	24	a	26
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	27	a	30
Apple Brandy,	30	a	37
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 —	a	16
dressed,	7		8 —
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	— 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7	a	8
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 00
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1	pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	1	"	"
" " Boston,	1	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 30 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 12½cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 30c. Lumber $5.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.

Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 26.

Naval Stores—The foreign news received by the last steamer had the tendency to rather strengthen prices for Turpentine than otherwise. As we stated this day week, the market was in an unsettled state. On Friday a better spirit prevailed, and sales were made at an advance of 5 and 10 cents per barrel. On Saturday the same rates, viz: $2 70 a $2 75, was obtained. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the market continued firm at the above prices. To-day sales are somewhat dull. We hear of but one sale having been made, which was on time, at $2 75. We quote at $2 70 a $2 75. Received and sold since our last, from 6,000 to 8,000 barrels, at prices ranging from $2 70 to $2 75. *Spirits*—We hear of sales of a few small lots at 45c. *Tar*—Some two or three lots have arrived since our last, consisting of about 600 barrels in all, which sold at $2 00.

Lumber and Timber—Continues firm, with a slight advance in Timber. Sales are not quick.

Bacon—Continues abundant, [illegible] dull. Quotations firm.

Molasses—Arrived 50 Hhds. Stored in [illegible] from Hence to pay duties under the new tariff.

Peas—Ground arrive freely—sales at 85c. to $1 00.

Salt—3000 bushels arrived—sold at 28 cts. in bond, purchaser to pay duty. Store price 37½ a 40c.

Corn—Cargo mentioned in our last was an inferior article of old crop—it sold at 55c.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 21.

Trade quite brisk during the week, and market active in all articles of produce. Sales of cotton at 8½ to 9c. Flour in demand at $6. Corn 60c.; Wheat $1; Oats 35c.; Brandy 30 to 35c.; Whiskey 30 to 32½c. All articles of produce find ready sale, and at good prices.

North Carolinian.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Nov. 21.

Cotton—Sales of the week 7421 bales, at 8 to 10 cents.

Rice—Sales 2000 casks at $3 to $4½.

Rough Rice—Sales 13,000 bushels at 90c. to $1.

Bacon—15 hhds. Sides, rather common quality, brought 5¾ cts.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 21.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, $		a	3 50
do Newbern, "		a	3 50
Spirits Turpentine,	58	a	60
Tar,	2 00	a	2 25
Rice, per cwt.	3 87½	a	4 75

Naval Stores—There have been no arrivals from the South since our last report, and no transactions in Turpentine have taken place. A lot of 100 casks Spirits Turpentine on the wharf, sold at 55 cents, and some from store, in lots as wanted, at 58 a 60, cash. Eight hundred barrels North County Tar sold to arrive at $2 a $2,12½.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 19th inst., by Jas. McDuffie, Esq., Mr. John T. Moore, to Miss Annabella Keith.

In this place, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Capers, Doct. James F. Simpson, to Miss Catharine Thompson.

In Fayetteville, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Dr. John C. Williams, to Miss Isabella D. Huske, daughter of John Huske, Esq. Also, on the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. William Gibboney, of Wythville, Va., to Miss Caroline A, daughter of Mr. Jas. Kyle.

At Pittsborough, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. A. D. Toomer, to Miss Betsey Swann, daughter of Maj. F. J. Swann.

DIED.

At Smithville, on the 13th inst., Lewis A., infant son of Mr. Lewis A. Gallaway, aged 1 year, 3 months and 10 days.

In this town, on the 19th inst., of cholera infantum, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth Blaney, aged 1 year, 4 months and 15 days.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

November 20th—Barque Benjamin Adams, Adams, Guadaloupe, in ballast.

Brig Wolcot, Eddy, Darien, Ga., bound to New York; put in on account of heavy weather and the want of provisions, to J. Hathaway & Son.

Schr. Enterprise, Stinson, Turk's Island.

Packet schr. Jonas Smith, Horton, N York, to R. W. Brown.

Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr Albert Vinal, Nichols, New York, to G. W. Davis.

21st—Brig Lisbon, Messer, Havana, to J. Hathaway & Son.

23d—Schr. Royal Purple, Price, Lockwood's Folly, to G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

Nov. 21.—Brig Adna, Sherman, St. Domingo.

Brig Caspian, Burton, Havana, G W Davis.

23—Brig Orchilla, Harding, Martinique, by J Hathaway & Son.

24—Schr. Mary & Elizabeth, Smith, Cape Haytien, by John Gaunmell.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Mills, New York, by R W Brown.

Schr. H. Westcott, Lodge, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh.

25—Brig Louisa, Pierce, Martinique.

Schr. Wilmington, Wiletts, Baltimore, by Brown & DeRosset.

26—Schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

Brig Baltic, McLanathan, Guadaloupe.

27—Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.

Brig Samuel Potter, Barry, Barbadoes and a market, by Brown & DeRossett.

1500 LBS. Western Dairy Butter, 2,000 lbs. do. Cheese, Fulton Market Beef, Beef Tongues, Mackerel and Salmon, Buckwheat, Canal Flour, Crackers, &c., for sale by R. H. STANTON & CO. Nov 20, 1846 10-tf

Liquors and Wines.

IMPORTED and domestic bottled, on drought and by the barrel, warranted a good article, and for sale low by R. H. STANTON & CO. Nov 20, 1846 10-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my plantation in Duplin county sometime in June last, my negro man **BILL.** He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a blacksmith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties of Duplin and Onslow, and has been outlawed.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, and an additional sum of $200 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

LUTHER WRIGHT. Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846 11-tf

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

Old Books made New!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the public generally, that he has established himself in this place for the purpose of carrying on the Book Binding business, and that he has taken the room formerly occupied as a Bindery, corner of Front and Princess streets, and opposite the Journal Printing Office, and that he is now ready to execute work in his line in any style, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. JOSEPH HARDIE. November 27, 1846 11-3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken the well known BAR ROOM, No. 17, Girard Row, formerly kept by Dr. John Davis, takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to entertain customers in a style not to be surpassed by any other house in town. In addition to the Bar Room, he has fitted up at a considerable expense an Eating House, where can be found fine Oysters, "served up in every state," and other refreshments as good as the market affords. The Bar will be furnished at all times with the best of Liquors, Wines and Cigars. Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him. Drop in and see.

DAVID L. MAYO, Proprietor. Nov 27, 1846 11-tf

WASHING MACHINE.

ONE OF THE GREATEST LABOR SAVING MACHINES EVER INVENTED.

1st. A lady or gentleman of age, can wash, with this machine, as fast and far better, than ten of the best washerwomen.

2d. At least seventy-five per cent. is saved in the wear of clothes, by washing them in this machine.

3d. Ordinary clothes washed in this manner require no boiling; all that is necessary is to rinse them thoroughly and put them to dry.

4th. There is a saving of fifty per cent. in the article of soap, by using this machine.

5th. The finest cap or handkerchief can be washed in this machine with perfect safety.

6th. This machine is perfectly simple in its construction, not liable to get out of repair, and with careful usage will last twenty years.

Washing will at any time be done, free of charge, to satisfy the disbeliever.

The subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, the right of the above Machine for the town of Wilmington and County of New Hanover. Applications made to the subscribers, at Kenansville, N. C., will be promptly attended to, where the machine can be seen and examined to the satisfaction of all. BASS & SULLIVAN. October 16, 1846 5-3muoo

SQUIRE'S

NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,

Petersburg, Va.

D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!!!

ATTENTION! Adventurers are requested to notice the following splendid schemes.—Those wishing to obtain Prize Tickets, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber. Don't forget!!! H. N. SQUIRE, Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1846. Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 48.

$35,295!

1 prize of	$10,000	1 prize of		$2,500
1 do	5,000	2 do		2,000
1 do	4,000	2 do		1,700
1 do	3,292	20 do		1,500
Lowest prize $10 nett—two numbers $20 nett.				
Whole $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.				
Certificate of package of	Wholes,			$100
do do	Halves,			50
do do	Quarters,			25

☞Remember in purchasing by the package, I always give in three tickets.

I have every day Lotteries from $1 to $20, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand. The drawings sent, when requested, to all who order from me. The cash for all capitals can be had at sight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets, the postage need not be paid.

Tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to me will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

Address, H. N. SQUIRE. Oct 16—5] Petersburg, Va.

Extra Term of the Superior Court of Law OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given to Attorneys, Parties and Witnesses, engaged in suits now on the trial docket of said Court, that an Extra Term of said Court will be holden at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the first Monday in January next, when and where they are required to attend, under the same penalties and forfeitures as for non-attendance at the regular terms of said Court. Teste, O. ALDERMAN, Cl'k. Nov'r 13, 1846 9-tIMJ

Chronicle and Commercial once a week till 1st Monday in Janury next.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly to reduce the tax on Billiard Tables in the County of New Hanover. Nov'r 13, 1846 9-5t

Selling off! Selling off!

AT FIRST COST.

IN order to close our business in this place, we will sell our entire stock of clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and a great many other articles, at first cost. Now come and buy goods at 50 per cent. lower than you can buy them in any other store. Call at FRIDENBERG & BROTHERS, Dawson's old corner, Market street, Wilmington, N. C. November 13, 1846 9-3m

NOTICE.

A FEW of the worst looking and BEST RAZORS, ever brought to this market, are for sale by HALL & ARMSTRONG. November 13, 1846.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the General Assembly for an act to remove all obstructions from the run of Rockfish Creek in Duplin County. Nov'r 13, 1846 9-3t

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term, 1846, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 14th of December next, upon twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, 320 acres of land belonging to the minors of Wm. K. Devane, dec'd, lying between Black and South River, being the upper half of 640 acres, patented by John Anders in 1762, and adjoining the lands of James Murphy and others. Bond and security, approved by the undersigned, required of the purchaser. T. D. MEARES, C. M. E. Nov'r 13, 1846 9-tds

Real Estate for sale.

THE PLANTERS' HOTEL, with the Lot upon which it stands, situated south of the Rail Road Bridge, and now occupied by Thomas King.

HOUSE and BAKESHOP and LOT, North of and adjoining the same, now occupied by Mr. Augustine as Grocery and Bakeshop.

HOUSE and LOT on corner of Second and Brunswick streets, north of Rail Road.

HOUSE and LOT on Brunswick street, west of and adjoining the last mentioned House and Lot.

The above property will afford a safe and lucrative investment of capital. The property is now paying a good interest.

TERMS—One-fourth purchase money in 90 days; negotiable note the balance, at one and two years, with interest from date. Purchasers to pay for papers. Apply to WM. A. BERRY, M. D. November 6, 1846 8-6t

MANSION HOUSE,

(FORMERLY LITCHFORD'S HOTEL,) OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the members of the approaching Legislature and the public generally, that since they have become proprietors of this commodious House, they have fitted it up in the most comfortable manner, and that they are prepared to accommodate about forty Boarders. The Mansion House is situated on Fayetteville street, in the most agreeable part of the city, and about three minutes walk from the Capitol. Their terms will be moderate, and no exertion will be spared to render those who may patronise them comfortable.

MARTHA C. LINDEMAN & SISTERS. Raleigh, November 6, 1846. 8-6t°

For Rent.

THAT large and commodious brick dwelling-house, situated on Third street, and recently occupied by David Reid, Esq. Apply to W. A. BERRY, M. D. October 9, 1846. 4tf

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by M 20 3tf J. C. & B. B. WOOD.

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] the attention of the public to his NEW STOCK of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c., which he has just received with great care in the Northern Cities, and which for Quality and Prices, cannot be excelled. He would particularly call the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to his stock of Drugs and Medicines, and begs to assure them that every article usually kept in a country store will be furnished cheap as New York prices. They can assure themselves by giving him a call.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES Is respectfully directed to his stock of

PERFUMERY

comprising a beautiful assortment of Farina, Cologne, Lavender, & Florida Waters, various kinds Extracts of Patchouly; Vanilla, Verbena and Lemon; Milk of Roses; Cold, Cream and Lip Salve; Toilet Bottles; Vegetable Rouge; Toilet; Alabaster and Pearl Powders and Puffs; Rose Tooth Paste; Rose and Charcoal Tooth Powders. The celebrated Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap, for removing Pimples and beautifying the complexion; Compound Spermaceti Soap, for preventing the Skin from chopping with a great variety of fine Toilet and common Soaps; Vanilla Beans; Emery Pin Cushions; Night Tapers; French Mirrors; Bear's, Antigoe and Maccassar Oils, and Essence of Tyre, for the Hair; Bay Rum; a fine assortment of Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes and Dressing Combs; English Rose Water; and a great variety of Smelling Bottles; Silk Purses, &c., &c.

For the Gentlemen

He has a good variety of Shaving Soaps, including the genuine Naples Soap; Badger's Hair & Bristle Shaving Brushes; Wade & Butcher's, and Elliott's Razors, Tweezers; Shell and Buffalo Pocket Combs; Elastic Drinking Cups; China Shaving Boxes; and everything suitable to complete a Lady or Gentleman's Toilet; a supply of the best English Mustard, Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Allspice, &c., &c.; with all the leading Patent Medicines of the day—warranted genuine. WM. SHAW. Nov 20th, 1846.—[10

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG married man, of steady habits, who will endeavor to study the interest of his employer, is desirous of obtaining a situation in any business that his health and strength will permit him to do. Enquire at the JOURNAL OFFICE. [N20—10-tf.]

Just Received,

AND now opening, another lot of those beautiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at MYERS & BARNUM'S. November 20, 1846

12,000 Cords Pine Wood WANTED.

PROPOSASALS will be received by the subscriber until 15th December next, for the delivery, on the Wharf of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, or on board the Steam Boats, *Twelve Thousand Cords Pitch Pine Wood* Contracts to commence on 1st January, 1847, and terminate with the year.

Bonds will be required for fulfilment of contracts. JOHN A. TAYLOR, *Steam Boat Agent.* Nov 20, 1846 10-3t

Valuable Turpentine Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to emigrate to Florida, offers for sale his plantation on Little River, South Carolina, 53 miles from Wilmington. The plantation contains about 2,000 acres of land, a part of which is adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c. The balance is very valuable for Turpentine. About 80,000 boxes were cut on this plantation last winter and spring, and are now in good condition.—From 20,000 to 30,000 boxes may yet be cut so as to make at least 10 good tasks. The favorable location of this plantation, situated on the main road leading from Wilmington to Georgetown—convenient to Little River, only from two to three miles to haul to the landing, where vessels may take in turpentine or produce at any season of the year, makes it a very desirable place for those wishing to engage in the turpentine and farming business. On the place there is a comfortable two story framed dwelling, with all other necessary buildings.

The above plantation may be purchased low, and on very accommodating terms. For further information address WM. D. BRYAN, Little River, All Saints' Parish, So. Ca. Nov 20, 1846 10-3t

Notice.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, Fall Term, 1846, will be sold at the Court House in Clinton, on the 1st day of January next, upon one, two and three years credit, with interest from the sale, the valuable plantation whereon the late Col. John Sellers resided, situate one and a half miles north from Clinton, containing about 500 acres, having a good dwelling

(*Concluded from 1st page.*)

in me by said act, I made an order on the Public Treasurer, directing the bonds in all such cases, to be delivered up to the agent of the State, residing in Macon County, for cancellation. This order dated the 3d of April last, embraces a list of bonds amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $152,312 38. In consideration of which, the State became re-invested with title and possession of the lands surrendered as before stated. As a full year was to elapse between the time when the State's agent was put in possession of these lands, and the rise of the Legislature, it was considered best for the public interest, as well as for the persons surrendering, that they should be restored to possession of the lands as tenants of the State. The agent of Cherokee Lands was, therefore, instructed to lease the several tracts and their improvements for twelve months, taking care to give a preference to the late owners, and requiring only moderate amounts for the rent, but with a stipulation for returning the premises in as good repair as they were in that time. This was attended to by the agent and the bonds for rent are in his hands.

It will be an important part of your present duties, to direct a further disposition of these lands, which have again become the property of the State. They were sold in 1836 and 1838, on credit (as to the greatest part of the purchase money) and at high prices. The purchasers being unable to pay off their bonds as they became due, petitioned the Legislature for relief. Hence, the act of the last Session, allowing a re-scission of the bargain, by a surrender of the land and relinquishment of all claim to purchase money theretofore paid on the one side, and a cancellation of the bonds on the other, in all cases where it should be ascertained, that the purchaser could not discharge the debt himself without calling on his sureties as provided in said act.

After this experience on our part, as well as that of the Federal Government, in relation to its lands, many years ago, it does not seem to be wise policy, to order another sale on credit. Considering on the other hand, that the purchasers at the former sales were required to pay down in cash one-eighth part of the prices then bid—that they have since made payments into the Treasury of considerable amounts on their bonds—that they are settled on these lands and have associated with them the endearments of home, it seems hardly just to expose them at an auction sale, for cash. I therefore advise that, as to all the surrendered land, some mode be adopted, of affixing a fair valuation on each tract, by persons of competence and probity, and that the surrenderers be permitted to take them, on paying such valuation in cash by a given day thereafter; otherwise, that the land shall be sold at public sale.

It may not be remembered by you, that only such of these lands, as were estimated at and above twenty cents per acre in 1836, were surveyed and brought into market. The residue was directed to "remain subject to the disposition of a future Legislature, and shall not be liable to be entered in the Entry Taker's office, &c." Ten years have passed away, since the passage of that Act, and no further disposition has been directed of these lands, except that, the bounty in land for building Iron Works, has been extended to that country, and two tracts of three thousand acres each have been granted under that Law. No reason is perceived for longer delay in the sale of these unsurveyed lands, and it is therefore suggested, that they be either sold at auction for cash, or subjected to entry and grant at some fixed rate per acre. The County of Cherokee now pays a land tax of but a few dollars, there being but a small quantity of patented land, exclusive of the Iron Works grants within it. The increase, therefore, of the revenue, the necessity of having freeholders for Jurors, and other services under the Government, the policy of fixing the population, and inducing them to improve the country, all unite in favor of placing those remaining lands in the possession of citizens, who shall be proprietors in fee, at a fair rate of purchase.

Such information, in respect to the Penitentiary system, as it was in my power to procure, was published in the Newspapers of the State, previous to the late election, in accordance with the Act on that subject, of the last Legislature. As the decision of the popular vote is understood to have been against the establishment of such an Institution here, it is deemed unnecessary to lay before you, the plans of buildings for such prisons, that have been obtained from other States.

The present requirement of Law, that the Autumn Terms of the Superior Courts in the lower section of the State, shall be held at a season, when sickness generally prevails in that region, is a grievance which has been long acknowledged, but hitherto no remedy has been provided. It is hoped that your present session may number among other acts of public beneficence, a change so obviously just and needful. Not only are the lives, health, and comfort of the Judges, deeply concerned in the measure, but the suitors, witnesses, and jurors, being also subject to the diseases of the climate and season, the administration of justice is impeded and delayed, for want of this salutary alteration.

In conjunction with this, it is commended to your enquiry, whether all jurisdiction of Pleas in the County Courts may not be with advantage abolished, and those Courts be permitted to remain only for purposes of Probate and County Police, with a session of but a single day in each month. By substituting for the present system of County and Superior Courts, with six terms in the year, three terms only of the Superior Court held by Judges learned in the law, an arrengement would be introduced far less expensive to the public, and the parties in legal controversies; while greater despatch and correctness would be attained in the administration of the law. Such a change would require some addition to the present number of Judges, to whom salaries must needs be paid, but this would be inconsiderable, compared to the payments now made to Jurors and Justices attending four Courts a year in the various Counties, to say nothing of the time spared to all concerned, and the less accumulation of costs on the losing parties from greater expedition in the termination of causes. If all Law suits could be ended in one, or at most, two years from their commencement, instead of being, as they often are, transmitted from father to son, loaded with costs far exceeding the value of the original subject of contest, it would be a reform of the greatest importance. The small number of causes on most of the dockets, makes the present a favorable period for the introduction of this system, which has been adopted and highly approved after trial, in other States of the Union.

By a resolution of the General Assembly in 1840, all persons holding the office of Justice of the Peace at the close of that Session, who had not been before supplied, were directed to be furnished with a compy of the 1st volume of the Revised Statutes. I regretted to learn, that by the occurrence of an extensive fire in the town of Fayetteville, in June 1845, eighty-one copies of that work, which had been sent there for sale as the property of the State, were consumed. And no others remaining at the disposal of the Executive, I have been unable to furnish copies to sundry applicants under the Resolution. As the only edition of this book that has ever been published, is now exhausted, and the County officers in several new Counties have not been supplied, besides the demand for the Justices of the Peace, a new edition seems to be required. There having now been added to this code the enactments of ten more years, and defects having been discovered in the original, it is suggested that a Commissioner be appointed to arrange the addenda under the appropriate heads in the body of the work, or to re-cast the chapters to which amendments have been made; and propose to the next Legislature any correction of inaccuracies or defects, to the end that our Statute Law may be rendered as brief, simple and intelligible as possible.

The Commissioners of the Literary Fund will submit their report of operations for the last two years. It will be perceived that the amount of monies on loan to individuals, under the control of this Board, has been somewhat reduced, in consequence of collections of principal which have been lent to the Public Treasurer as directed by the General Assembly. A school for the education of poor persons, who may be Deaf and Dumb, has been established by the Board in the City of Raleigh—the advantages of which are also open to pupils who may be able to pay at reasonable charges. Twenty State beneficiaries and two paying schools are now instructed in this institution. And it will doubtless be an agreeable part of your duty, to examine the progress made by these children of misfortune in their course of mental education, as well as in some of the useful arts. A like school for the Blind has been in contemplation by the Board, and was at one time resolved upon. But for want of information as to the number, residence and situation in life of this class of afflicted persons, the fewness of those offering themselves as pupils, and the difficelties encountered in employing a teacher, having all the qualifications needed to begin such an enterprize, and conduct it to a successful issue, have occasioned a postponement of that work of benevolence for the present.

For the support of Common Schools, there has been distributed from this fund for the year, ending September 1st, 1845, the sum of $95,578 44, and on the like day in 1846, the sum of $95,578 65. Official information has been received of the adoption of the Common School system by the popular vote at the late election in the Counties of Edgecombe and Rowan. Its advantages are therefore now to be extended to every County in the State. It would be gratifying to me to be able to announce to you, that these advantages were now commensurate with the munificence of the Legislature, in providing this fund, and the expectations of the public, in advancing education among the rising generation. It is apprehended however, that much less good is effected at present, from the actual operation of the School system, than ought to result from the amount of funds raised and distributed for its support. And yet, from the nature of the defect, it is difficult to apply a remedy. From all the Counties in the State, only thirty-eight Chairmen of the Boards of Superintendents for Common Schools, made any return to the Literary Board, of the operation of the system in their Counties for the year 1845, and a still smaller number in 1846, although the time appointed by Law has expired. This is probably imputable not so much to their delinquency, as to the failure of the School Committees in the districts, to furnish the reports required of them. Indeed, as might be expected, in a matter depending for success, quite as much on administration, as Legislative direction—a matter new to our population and our authorities, there are at present too little intelligence, uniformity, and efficiency, in the execution of the School Law. It appears to me, therefore, of the first moment, that a Commissioner of Common Schools should be appointed, charged with the superintendence of the system throughout the State, and devoting his whole time and attention in imparting to it vigor and usefulness. The subject is of sufficient weight, especially in the infantile stage of these institutions, to engage the best talents and most exalted patriotism of the country.

In many of the Governments of Europe, the Minister of Public Instruction ranks with those of War, Finance and Diplomacy, their equal in dignity, perhaps more than their equal in usefulness. In those States of our Union, in which Education has most extensively prevailed, and in which, from the maturity of the system, there would seem to be the least occasion for such a supervision, it seems to be a settled point of policy, to keep in superintendence over their Common Schools, some citizen of tried ability and zeal in that department, whose time and energies are devoted to the observance and study of the system, visiting the Schools in various sections, and so counselling and directing the whole, as to produce the greatest amount of benefit. Our experience, thus far, of the opposite course, urges the necessity of following their example. The Literary Fund affords the means of reasonable compensation for such service, with but a slight abatement from the amounts annually distributed.

Applications have been made to the Board, to purchase some portions of the Swamp Lands drained by the State, and pertaining to the School Fund. But their Agent, who has instructions in respect to terms, has reported no sale actually made. It is in contemplation to visit these lands in the course of the next year, and if the drainage has proved as effectual as has been expected, to dispose of some tracts at public sale, if not otherwise, in order to promote settlement and cultnre thereon.

In the month of May last, I received from the War Department a requsition of the President of the United States for one Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, to be enrolled and held in readiness to aid in the prosecution of the existing war with the Republic of Mexico — A general order was immediately issued, calling for Volunteers by Companies, and with a most commendable promptitude, more than three times the number required, tendered their service. From these, ten Companies were drawn by lot, to form the Regiment. In the absence of any law of the State, relative to raising and organizing such a force, the duty seemed to devolve on the Governor, under the Constitution, as the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, to determine who should be accepted among those volunteering for service, and in what grades. The Proclamation for Volunteers, however, announced that this determination would be made by lot in accepting the Companies; and that the Company Officers would be commissioned, whom the men thereof might elect—leaving the Field Officers only to be accepted and appointed by the Executive. This construction of duty and power in defect of any statutory regulation, was adopted after mature consideration, and enquiring into the precedents during the last war with Great Britain. It has been acted upon by the Governors of other States, having no provision of law in such case, and seems to accord with the views of the War Department, and President of the United States. It is, however, wisest to regulate such levies of Troops by Legislative enactments; and, therefore, it is brought to your attention. Whether you shall decide to direct the election of Field Officers by all the Volunteers, Privates as well as Officers, (as is the case in some States,) or by the Commissioned Officers only, in conformity to our Militia regulation for ordinary training; or permit it to the Executive, as at present existing, is submitted for your wisdom to determine.

The defectiveness of our Militia Code is too obvious to require remark, to such of you as have any conversancy with it, in practice. A thorough revision and emendation of it, is needed to render this arm of our defence effective. I point your attention, particularly, to the want of any provision for contesting elections to Military appointments of any grade, whatever, complaints of irregularities in such elections, having been lodged in this Department, on more than one occasion, within the last twelve months. It is also suggested, that a requirement on the Officers of Regiments or Brigades to meet together, and encamp for a few days in each year, during which, they should undergo constant drilling, and become familarized to Camp and Garrison duties, (their expenses only being defrayed by the State,) would be productive of the best effects.

The permission of the use of the Public Arms to the Militia, should be regulated by law; and more effective provision should be made for the return of the Arms on the dissolution of the Corps to whom they were issued.

In the month of July last, I received from the President of the Senate of the United States, the resignation of the Honorable William H. Haywood, Jr. one of the members of that body from this State. A day having then been fixed for the adjournment of Congress, and near at hand, I did not exercise the Constitutional power of the Executive, to appoint a successor. The term, for which the Honorable Willie P. Mangum, the other Senator from North Carolina, was elected, will expire on the 4th of March next. It will devolve on you, therefore, to fill both vacancies.

It is, also, well worthy of your consideration, whether the existing arrangement of Districts for the election of Members to the House of Representatives, is accommodated to the public convenience, in uniting those of contiguous Territory and similarity of interests, or accords with the fundamental principle of a Republic, that *a majority* of the People should be allowed to elect their own Representative.

Since the last adjournment of the Legislature, such changes have been wrought in our National Affairs, as to require a brief observation. The United States have become engaged in War with a neighboring Republic, weaker and inferior in all the elements of National greatness, but still not a contemptible foe. While we ferrently unite in the desire, that our Country, in her intercourse with foreign nations, "may be always in the right," and readily render our loyalty and duty to make her always successful, "right or wrong," it is alien to the character of Freemen, to forbear enquiry into the necessity which demands a resort to the last alternative of Nations, or into the conduct of the agents by whom it has been produced. By an essential provision of our Constitution, all questions of War are, in the first instance to be subjected to the will of the Nation itself which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. That Mexico had relinquished her right to take umbrage at the annexation of Texas, by her conditional recognition of the Independence of that Republic, and the diplomatic intrigues connected therewith; that the characteristic obstinacy of their race, and the exasperation of feeling from the loss of so valuable a Territory, might have ultimately led to a War, may be admitted. Our Congress, however, carefully endeavored to remove all cause of hostility on such account, by acknowledging a disputed boundary between Texas and Mexico, in the very act of Annexation, and giving assurance of liberal terms in its adjustment.—In this posture of affairs, without consultation with Congress, though in Session, by authority of the Executive, as Millitary Commander merely, our Army was made to take possession of the whole Territory in question. Resistance was attempted—hostilities ensued, and we are thus involved in war on a point of honor—the Constitutional Department, of our own government never having authorized an appeal to force for the Country in dispute, nor defined any objects, for the attainment of which, it should be waged. While our arms are signalized by victories worthy of the Nation's renown, and the spirit of the people is ready to uphold the honor of our flag at any sacrifice, it still remains a momentous question, under our Institutions, whether Congress can be superseded in the power to make War, and the authority given to the Executive, only to effectuate the will of the Legislature, can be used to determine and settle the policy of the Country, in matters of boundary, or any other.

But, with the War actually existing, and demanding a vast increase in the Public expenditure, the income of the Government is put to hazard, by experiments upon the Revenue, Finances, and Currency. The public sentiment has long since decided, that the Federal Government shall be maintained, in time of peace at least, by duties on Foreign Imports. It may be assumed to have been equally well settled in the practice of the nation, that in making such levies, discriminations might be allowed, in the selection of subjects of Revenue, and in the amounts imposed, to give encouragement to the productions of our own industry. It is now declared, that this practice has always been a mischievous error; and, in the midst of the exigencies of the Treasury, a Tariff of duties, yielding $27,000.000 per year, has been abandoned in favor of a theoretical system, not expected to produce more, if as much, to the end that *protection* may be no longer recognized, in raising Revenue. We are, therefore, probably destined to witness a loss in the Revenue, brought about by a change aiming at Revenue only. With appropriations exceeding Fifty Millions of Dollars per annum, and an income, less than Thirty Millions, a rescort to higher duties, or Direct Taxation, must soon be inevitable. These additional burthens are not likely to be meliorated, but will be felt with the more severity, from another solemn Act of Congress at the last session, ordinarily called the Sub Treasury Law. By this, it is required, that from, and after the 1st day of January next, whatever amount of exaction may be made upon the people by the Government, shall be paid in Gold and Silver Coin only, or in Treasury Notes of the United States. If this law is to be evaded by the Officers, charged with its execution, (as was said to have been the case in its former partial operation,) its passage was but trifling with the public intelligence. If it is to be executed in the rigor of its conception, it will needlessly and mischievously add to the necessary burthens of the Government. With a prospect before us of increased levies, to be paid only in the precious metals, except when Treasury Notes, the evidence of the Government's indebtedness, can be procured in their stead, we cannot but welcome any demonstration of public opinion, which promises a change of counsels.

In a separate communication, the progress which has been made in completing the Letter Books of the early Governors, and collecting Documents pertaining to our Revolutionary History, under the Resolution of the last Session, will be detailed with further suggestions thereon.

It is needless to do more than mention the urgent necessity of providing a suitable enclosure around the grounds of the Capitol.

Having been legally notified of the deaths of Messrs. Robert Melvin and Thomas L. Hutchinson, Senators elect to the present Legislature, and of the resignations of Messrs. Haynes Richardson and James K. Lea, Members elect to the House of Commons, from the Counties of Anson and Caswell, I have issued Writs of Election to fill the several vacancies.

The resignation of Justices of the Peace, received at this Office in the past two years, will be found in the accompanying file, marked A.

I also transmit herewith, the Proceedings of sundry State Legislatures, upon various subjects, which I have been requested to lay before the General Assembly.

My Letter Book will be submitted to your inspection by my Private Secretary, whenever required

In conclusion, I commend to your calm review, every interest of the people of North Carolina, beseeching you to bear in mind, that however anxious may be your desire to conclude your labors as early as practicable any measure of benefit to your constitutents now overlooked or passed by, must be postponed two years latter in the day and generation to which we belong.

WILL. A GRAHAM.

Executive Department, November 17th, 1846.

House and Lot For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of removing into the country, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated on Dock street. The House has five comfortable rooms, four with fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings attached. The Lot is 66 by 165 ft., well improved with shade trees, and an excellent well of water in the yard. ALSO, another Lot adjoining, highly improved for a garden, 66 by 165 ft., which is an excellent building Lot. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, both in winter and summer seasons.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser with warrantee title. I. PETERSON.

Sept. 4th, 1846.—[51-tf

Wanted

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE for District No. 23, on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, desire to employ a Teacher to take charge of said School. Apply to JAS. MOORE,
JAS. F. CROOM,
N. R. CROOM,
Committee.

November 6, 1846.

Again at Home.

THE subscriber has returned to Wilmington and is prepared to execute work in his business in all its branches and with all the improvements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4 English Tweeds; shaded striped French Cloaking; Black Watered Scarfs; fancy Joinville Scarfs; Polka H'dkfs; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid, Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

CLOTHING

as can be found in the market. As they were manufactured under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded. I consider that a good business can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

The above Goods will be sold lower than have ever been offered before for cash, or on time to punctual customers. CHAS. BARR.

Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent. for cash, for all sums over $20.

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.

Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

NEW GOODS.

N. KEY

WOULD inform the public that he has returned from New York, where he has been selecting a large and beautiful stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

Consisting of Ladies Dress Goods; handsome Mouslin De Laines, as low as 20 cents per yard; Shawls, Thread and Cotton Laces, Flannels, Shirtings, &c.

A variety for Gentlemen's wear, together with various other goods too tedious to mention.

His stock is new, and was bought very low, and he pledges himself to sell cheaper than any other house in this place. Call and see, and you will get some good bargains.

October 16, 1846 5tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD, BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rainehardt's
PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

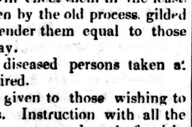
Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.



HE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

Drovers will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. —[6-tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS.
JAS. L. CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27. 1846 28-1y

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is app oved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending thro gh the whole system. It ne tralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy rem val of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various pr parations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I became acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was a complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size; the head, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of any thing, only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She is now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. W. MILLER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by Wm. Shaw, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; I. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsparilla, and take no other.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture Harness, of every description; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened, selected by himself, with great care in the Northern cities, the richest and most extensive assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, House-Keeping and Fancy Articles, &c. ever offered by him, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Watches repaired and cleaned as usual.

T. W. BROWN.

Wilmington, N C., Nov. 6, 1846. 8tf

CHEAP GOODS

CLOTHING STORE,

Wilmington, N. C.

TELLER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has received, and is constantly receiving, a *NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, consisting of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

He would also beg leave to call the attention of the LADIES to his beautiful stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns, which will rival with any to be found in the Southern countries

COUNTRY MERCHANTS would do well to call and examine his stock and prices.

September 25, 1846 2-tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDING, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now opening a very large and general assortment of *Dry Goods*, among which are,

Superfine Broad Cloths
Beaver and Pilot do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans
Bl'k Satin Cut Velvet and other Vestings
Canvas and Padding
8 4, 10-4 and 12-4 Bed Blankets, some very fine.
Negro blankets, a large supply
Red and white Flannel
Carpeting, a large supply
Bed Ticking and Apron checks
Irish Linen and Lawn Cravats and Scarfs
Table and Bird Eye Diapers
8 4 brown Damask do
8-4 Damask table loths
Bleached & br shirtings and sheetings
Turkey Red cotton
Cross Creek Factory do
30 32 & 34 inch Umbrellas
A large supply of Looking Glasses
Coat Pant & Vest Buttons Pearl do
Silk Twist and patent Thread
Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs
&c &c. &c.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black silks
Colored, plain & striped silks
Bombazines, a large supply
Graduated Robes
Tarleton do
Cashmere de Ecosse
Mousiln De Laines
Bl'k & colored Alpacas
Striped, plaid & fig'd do new style
820 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
1265 Shawls, some very fine
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins
Plaid and striped Muslins
Jaconet and Cambric do
1200 Linen do hdkfs
Bonnet and cap Ribbon
Bl'k & col'd Lutestrings
Lace & Edgings, assort'd
Bl'k. and white Eng ish silk Hose
do raw do
do & col'd Cashmere do
White, brown and black cotton do
Ladies kid, silk and worsted Gloves and Mits, assorted
Men's Kid and Burlin Gloves

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than th y ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 2, 1846. 3-y

JUST RECEIVED.

GROCERIES.

50 B's. Laguayra Coffee,
30 do Rio do
5 do Java do
5 Hhds. P. R. Sugar,
2 do St. Croix do
2 Boxes Loaf do
25 Hhds. Bacon Sides,
12 Brls Mess Pork,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
40 Brls and half Brls. Canal Flour.
12 Brls. N. . Lard,
15 Boxes Soap,
15 do Candles,
6 do Tobacco,
2 Brls. Snuff,
60 Bags assorted Shot,
10 Kegs Powder,
60 Kegs assorted Nails,
1200 Bushels Salt,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Mat's Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Spanish Br'n, Venetian Red,
Annetta, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts Saleratus.

HARDWARE.

COOPERS.

Stock Howells, Adzes, Board Axes, Jointer Irons, Croze, Compasses, Vices, Drawing Knives, Howelling Knives.

CARPENTERS.

Adzes, Squares, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Augers, Chissels, Gimblets, Cross Cut Saws Knob, Plate, and Stock Locks, Pad do Collin's & Simmons' Timber and Boxing Axes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher do. Razors, Scissors, Sheep Sheers, Hinges & Screws, Round Shaves Round Shave Files Mill Saw do. Hand Saw do. Waffle & Wafer Irons Shovels & Tongs, Rice and Weeding Hoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Log and Trace Chains, Rafting Gimblets Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Horse Brushels, Shovels and Spades, Long Handle Shovels, Bed Chords, Hemp Rope, Shoe Thr'd, Lamp Wick, and Plough Lines.

CROCKERY.

Plates, Cups & Saucers, Dishes, Bowls Mugs, Pitchers, Basins, Eures, Steak Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pots, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.

CASTINGS.

Pots, Ovens, Plain and Covered Spiders, Frying Pans, Stew Pans Sauce Pans, And Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes.

HATS.

Fine Fur and Silk Hats, Pearl Sportsmat. do., Wool do., Youth and Men's Cloth and Sealet Caps, Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps.

SHOES.

A general assortment of Heavy and Kip Brogans and Boots, Ladies Seal, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Boots & Slippers.

Dry Goods

Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Cassimeres, Kerseys, Lin-eys, Red and White Flannels, Blue and Black Cloth, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting, Russia and Birds Eye Diaper, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Padding, Ginghams, Blue and White Cotton Drilling, Blue Striped Homespun, Mariner shirting, *Texas Shirting*; a general assortment of Calicoes, Fine and Common Blankets, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Blue Striped and Fancy Head do., White and Brown Linnen; a general assortment of Thread, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Combs, &c. &c; together with numerous other articles, all of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, by HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Sept 18, 1846.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPHINE L